

NEW YORK HERALD

BROADWAY AND ANN STREET.

JAMES GORDON BENNETT,
PROPRIETOR.

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VOLUME XL.....NO. 30

AMUSEMENTS TO-NIGHT.

WOODS' MUSEUM.
Broadway, corner of Thirtieth street—DIXIE, at 8 P. M.; at 10:30 P. M.; and at 11:30 P. M. Miss Minnie M. de Quency.

METROPOLITAN THEATRE.
No. 95 Broadway—VARIETY, at 8 P. M.; at 10:30 P. M.

PARK THEATRE.
Broadway, between Twenty-first and Twenty-second streets—OPERA HOUSE, at 8 P. M.; at 10:30 P. M.; and at 11:30 P. M. Miss Minnie M. de Quency.

TONY PASTOR'S OPERA HOUSE.
Bowery—VARIETY, at 8 P. M.; at 10:30 P. M.

NEW YORK STADT THEATRE.
Bowery—VARIETY, at 8 P. M.; at 10:30 P. M.

OLYMPIC THEATRE.
No. 624 Broadway—VARIETY, at 8 P. M.; at 10:30 P. M.

BOOTH'S THEATRE.
corner of Twenty-third street and Sixth avenue—LITTLE EMILY, at 8 P. M.; at 10:30 P. M. Mr. Rowe.

HOOVER'S OPERA HOUSE.
Brooklyn—THE GEORGIA MINSTRELS, at 8 P. M.; at 10:30 P. M.

THEATRE COMIQUE.
No. 614 Broadway—VARIETY, at 8 P. M.; at 10:30 P. M.

ROMAN HIPPODROME.
Twenty-sixth street and Fourth avenue—Afternoon and evening, at 2 and 8.

FIFTH AVENUE THEATRE.
Twenty-eighth street and Broadway—WOMEN OF THE DAY, at 8 P. M.; at 10:30 P. M. Mr. Fisher, Miss Davenport, Miss Jewett.

GERMANIA THEATRE.
West Twenty-third street and Broadway—NEGRO MINSTRELS, at 8 P. M.; at 10:30 P. M. Dan Bryant.

GERMANIA THEATRE.
Fourteenth street—THE YOUNG WEAVER, at 8 P. M.; at 10:30 P. M. Miss Lina May.

NIBLO'S.
Broadway—UNCLE TOM'S CABIN, at 8 P. M.; at 10:30 P. M.

TIVOLI THEATRE.
Eighty street—VARIETY, at 8 P. M.; at 10:30 P. M.

SAN FRANCISCO MINSTRELS.
Broadway—THE SHAG GIGGLES, at 8 P. M.; at 10:30 P. M. Mrs. Boucicaut.

ROBINSON HALL.
Sixteenth street—THE BULL DOG, at 8 P. M.; at 10:30 P. M. Mr. MacCabe.

GLOBE THEATRE.
Broadway—VARIETY, at 8 P. M.; at 10:30 P. M.

LYCETHE THEATRE.
Fourth street and Sixth avenue—TWIXT AXES AND CROWN, at 8 P. M.; at 10:30 P. M. Mrs. Boucicaut.

WALLACE'S THEATRE.
Broadway—THE SHAG GIGGLES, at 8 P. M.; at 10:30 P. M. Mrs. Boucicaut.

UNCLE TOM'S CABIN, at 8 P. M.; at 10:30 P. M.

BROOKLYN THEATRE.
Washington street—THE GILDED AGE, at 8 P. M.; at 10:30 P. M. Mr. Raymond.

TRIPLE SHEET.

NEW YORK, WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 20, 1875.

From our reports this morning the probabilities are that the weather to-day will be partly cloudy.

WALL STREET YESTERDAY.—The stock market was without feature, the advance and decline being about equally represented. Gold receded from 112½ to 112. Foreign exchange was steady and money loaned on call at 2½ and 3 per cent.

THE BUREAU OF COMMERCE AND STATISTICS was yesterday voted down in the Senate.

THE ALUMNI OF DARTMOUTH COLLEGE yesterday held their annual dinner, and the list of officers and the gentlemen present shows how many men of distinguished ability that institution has contributed to New York society.

THE LIEUTENANT GOVERNORSHIP is a new office in Pennsylvania, and Mr. John W. Latta, in assuming its duties yesterday, presented the novel situation of a democrat presiding over a republican Senate. Mr. Latta seized the opportunity to protest, in the name of the State, against the federal usurpation in Louisiana, and his bold words created a profound sensation. The republican Senators seem to have resented his speech as a breach of etiquette, but no such laws of politeness are laid down in "Matthias' Manual," which is, we believe, a rule of conduct for that Legislature. Mr. Latta was elected by the people last fall, and simply used the privilege of free speech in his inaugural address.

THE "CHARLEY ROSS MYSTERY" seems to have died away. The country is now concerned about what may be called the "Bill King mystery." Bill King, as his friends proudly call him, is the member of Congress elected from Minnesota who received we don't know how many thousands of dollars from Mr. Irwin, and whose presence is desired by the Ways and Means Committee to tell what he did with this money. We should think the one thing Bill King would hasten to do would be to go to Washington, boldly enter the presence chamber and tell his story, either in the witty and Horatian style of Sam Ward, or the business manner of Mr. Macfarland. But Bill King cannot be found. No one has heard of him. The detectives cannot find any trace of him. He was last heard of on the Canada frontier, looking after prize cattle for his Minnesota farm. The only conclusion we can reach is that Bill King is lost. We think that Congress should offer a reward for him, and give our detectives a chance to recover some of the glory they lost in their effort to find a clue to the poor child, Charley Ross.

The Menace of Germany and the Future of Europe—Republican Means Peace.

The statement of the London Times, published yesterday, to the effect that the armed condition of Germany excites alarm in Europe, that "the momentary dreams of peace have passed away," and that "Germany recognizes the stern necessity that what she won by arms she can hold only by arms and while arms are in her hands," is not a gratifying announcement for our new year. We suppose the purpose of the Times' article is to stimulate public opinion in England toward increasing the army and the navy. But the prospect is painful. It is a reflection upon our civilization to see nations as rich and mighty and enlightened as Germany, Austria, France and England straining every nerve, burdening themselves with taxes, invading individual liberty and compelling the conscription, retarding education and national growth, fanning the spirit of distrust and enmity in the interest of ambition and power. Europe may be said to have come to a standstill as a compact of communities, and to be simply a camp of armed men. We can attribute this to many causes, familiar enough to the student of history, but, at the present time, the principal cause is the ambition of Germany and the blunders made by Prince Bismarck in dealing with France. If Germany were content to consolidate its unity, without feeling that it was necessary to destroy France, we could understand how there might be peace. But we see no way to peace except through a struggle, the extent and ferocity of which we cannot bear to contemplate. Probably, as the divines tell us, we are entering upon the battle of Armageddon, or, as Disraeli prophesies, a "great crisis" is about to break upon mankind, the effect of which will be to change the face of Europe. This is, indeed, a dismal prospect for the new year. But we see no escape from it. When nations become armies what remains for them but war? So long as nations will abandon themselves to government resting upon privilege and force how can they escape from war? Take this latest phenomenon in Continental politics—the Spanish revolution. The apparent suddenness of this revolution, or, as we should say, usurpation, excites universal surprise among those who do not carefully study the inner influences that control European governments. Even in America we have that strain of Philistine comments which begins by asserting that we, the Americans, are the chosen race on God's footstool, that we alone are fit for republicanism, that the European nations have not arrived at the enlightenment necessary to enjoy the blessings and discharge the responsibilities of a pure democracy. The European press tells us that republicanism is a failure, that of course it must be a failure, that it is only another name for Communism, and that the true development of the principles of Washington can only be seen in the shooting of the hostages and the burning of the Hotel de Ville. Accordingly, whenever a republican effort is made in Europe we have this chorus of disparagement and defeat. Whenever there is a usurpation in behalf of a throne, Bourbon or Bonapartist, we have the song of exultation. There has been no government in this century more truly wretched than the Empire of Napoleon III.; and yet during his reign Napoleonism was almost a principle in American politics. We worshipped the glitter of a name, the assertion of force, the pagantry of a court which corrupted France to embellish Paris. During the whole progress of the Empire—at least until Maximilian's adventure in Mexico—Napoleon had the moral support of the American people.

When we look at some of these modern revolutions, the overthrow of the Castelar Republic, the return of Alfonso, the suddenness, the apparent unanimity with which it is accomplished, we can understand why European republicans should despair of ever founding a democratic nationality. Yet the finest Republic in the world—better in many ways than our own—is Switzerland. When we look deep into European society our wonder should be, not that those poor French and Spanish republics have gone out before a whiff of grapeshot, but that they had any life at all. We are accustomed to think of republicanism in France as a series of massacres, to remember only the guillotine and the reign of terror, and the barricades and the Commune. But look, for instance, at the causes which produced the first Revolution, at the unspeakable miseries inflicted upon France by generations of Bourbon kings, oppression in every form, poverty, sorrow, war, national degradation; and the marvel is not that there was revolution, but that it was delayed so long.

The best evidence of the wisdom of the Revolution is the fact that no king has ever ascended the throne since that time without making an acknowledgment of his liberal ideas. Even this young Alfonso talks about being "a liberal constitutionalist." Before the Revolution men ruled by divine right; since then they have adopted the pretext of "the will of the people." The excesses of the French Revolution were not the fault of republicans, but of the royalists. When we look at all the modern revolutions that have since taken place we find that the disturbing element, the party that always covets disorder rather than defeat, is the party of the throne. Napoleon cynically confessed at St. Helena that he entered upon most of his wars because they were necessary to his Empire. Napoleon III. provoked a war with Prussia in the hope of founding his imperial dynasty. Germany now announces the peace of the world to insure the reign of the Hohenzollerns. Alfonso no sooner enters his capital than he proclaims his purpose to go and take command of the Army of the North. The political systems of these countries are artificial. They rest upon force, and must necessarily in every period of emotion or danger appeal to force. When we see an established church, a hereditary peerage and a standing army, we have a condition of society that virtually precludes lasting peace. Class arms against class to secure its privileges, nation arms against nation for power and the very Church whose ministers preach Christian charity and peace and the blessed maxims of the divine Peacemaker must depend upon the sword to support and extend its faith.

This prospect of war—armed Germany gun-

moning every subject into the field and the sister nations striving to surpass her in the mad and fierce emulation—is dismal enough. Nor do we see the end. The history of to-day only repeats the history of a hundred similar epochs. Europe arms now as she armed against Napoleon, and is further from peace than after Waterloo. There can be no end but in republicanism. We do not cherish the gaudy vision of Garibaldi and his fellow dreamers, that there will one day be a confederation of European States, bound together in a system like our own. An international Senate, with "statements" from Prussia and Hungary and Spain, would be an impossible and in no sense a practicable assembly. But we pray for a system which will recognize the nobleness of Germany as well as of France, which will believe that civilization has higher aims than to teach improved methods of murder and devastation, and that the world is large enough for the races sent by God to dwell upon it. If this is a vision let us cherish it, and let us see beyond the dark and ominous shadows of the hour the hope it inspires. If the "great crisis" which forms so important a part of the current prophecies of European statesmen will in the end insure republicanism, then we shall look upon this time, with all its dangers, as indeed a blessed time. But before the nations reach this Beulah land they must pass through many a valley of war and desolation and death.

The United States Senatorships.

The act of Congress passed in 1866 makes the time for the election of United States Senators nearly uniform in all the States. On the second Tuesday after the organization of each Legislature the two houses are required to vote separately, and on the following Wednesday they must meet in joint assembly, and unless a majority of each branch has agreed upon the same person the assembly must choose a Senator by *clio* vote. In case no one is then elected, the joint assembly must be continued each day and take at least one ballot daily until a Senator is chosen or the session is ended.

The action of the Legislatures yesterday is reported elsewhere as far as known. In Pennsylvania the choice of Mr. William A. Wallace is virtually sure, as in joint assembly he will have a majority of eight votes over Mr. John Allison, the republican candidate. Four democrats who had been opposed to him voted for him yesterday, and it is unlikely that they will change their votes to-day. In Tennessee Andrew Johnson was the leading candidate, receiving twenty-seven votes on joint ballot. The excitement was intense, and Mr. Johnson's strength was less than was expected. In Minnesota the joint vote stood sixty for Mr. Ramsey and fifty-three for Mr. Donnelly, with no likelihood of a compromise for several days. In Maine John C. Talbot was elected by a vote of fifty-two against thirty-two, divided between Messrs. Hamlin, Perham, Haines and Chamberlain. In Nebraska Mr. Thayer is the strongest candidate, but lacks ten votes to win, seven of which his friends claim he will receive in joint ballot to-day. In the New York Legislature Mr. Kernan's election to-day is, of course, assured. In Rhode Island the contest between General Burnside and Mr. Dixon was continued last June, and several ballots were had, with no important change in the situation. In Indiana Mr. McDonald had two majorities on the joint ballot, and his choice will be formally ratified to-day. In Massachusetts no decision was reached, but the balloting, as compared with the vote of last year, disclosed a gain of fifteen votes for Mr. Dawes, and a loss of sixteen for Mr. Hoar. Mr. Dawes leads both in the Senate and the House, but it is by no means certain that a combination may not be effected, which will prevent his election. In Wisconsin, according to the chairman of the Republican State Committee, the success of Mr. Carpenter is certain. In Missouri General Cockrell was chosen by an overwhelming majority. Mr. Schurz, we are sorry to see, receiving but five votes. In Michigan Mr. Chandler is elected. Thus in the States that held elections yesterday but seven are known to have determined the Senatorial question. These were New York, Pennsylvania, Indiana, Missouri, Maine, Michigan and Wisconsin, the fortunate candidates being respectively Messrs. Kernan, Wallace, McDonald, Cockrell, Talbot, Chandler and Carpenter.

The Mayor's New Policy.

Mayor Wickham has initiated the policy of calling the heads of the several municipal departments together in his office for consultation for the purpose of securing harmony of action in the whole city government. This policy was contemplated by the charter, which provides for such a council, but the late administration never availed itself of the provision. The departments for two years have been snarling, jealous and inharmonious, and six months ago such a gathering as that held in Mayor Wickham's office yesterday would probably have resulted in a free fight. Mayor Wickham has resolved that this spirit of contention shall cease, as it is detrimental to the interests of the city. He is resolved that each head of a department shall confine himself to his own duties, without interfering with those that do not pertain to him, and that among them all there shall be harmony and unity of action in all public affairs. The meeting of the heads of departments cannot in any manner interfere with or infringe upon the duties of the Common Council. The Board of Aldermen is a legislative body. The Mayor's council is a purely executive council, and stands in the same relation to the Board of Aldermen as the Cabinet bears to Congress. We have no doubt that the Mayor's new policy will be found advantageous to the interests of the city.

THE TEXT of the little tariff bill passed by the Senate, and now before the House, is elsewhere published in full.

ANOTHER TERRIBLE FIRE in a tenement house occurred in Brooklyn yesterday, three persons losing their lives and three more being fatally injured. All our laws and humane precautions useless to prevent such horrors, or are they habitually neglected and despised? This is a question which the Coroner's jury should examine without prejudice or fear.

The Beecher Case.

The extraordinary trial which goes on from day to day in Brooklyn has many dramatic phases that may be dwelt upon by a newspaper without presuming to interfere with the decision of the Court or the jury. In fact, the trial is so much of a comedy and so little of an actual judicial investigation that it would be unjust to all parties to ignore the prominent features of it. The first stage of Mr. Tilton's case has been passed in the examination of Mr. Moulton, whose cross-examination is the first stage of Mr. Beecher's. No special fact has been yet brought to light that is not familiar to our readers. A good deal of the strength of the case will depend upon Judge Porter's success in breaking down Mr. Moulton's testimony. Thus far the witness has shown great ability, and the impression his evidence makes upon the mind of the reader is that he made a great mistake when he chose his profession in not entering the law, and that it would be better, perhaps, for the interests of Mr. Tilton if, at the conclusion of his examination, he took an active part in the management of the case.

The stage managers of the proceedings have relaxed their efforts in the way of flowers and dramatic incidents. This is, at least, a decent concession to justice. The rulings of the Judge have thus far been apparently fair, although the fact that a contest was made by the counsel on both sides for the purpose of securing a judge who would be favorable to the one side or the other tended to throw suspicion upon the selection finally made. If the selection of Judge Neilson as presiding Judge was a triumph of the Tilton party he has not made it appear in the course of his rulings. One of the extraordinary phases of this proceeding is that nothing has been taken for granted. Everybody was supposed to have a side—judges, jury and all.

The whole trial is an extraordinary comment on the state of society and religion in Brooklyn. There is no knowing how it will end. We have seen nothing in the evidence of Mr. Moulton to prevent his resuming the relations he once held toward Mr. Beecher and Mr. Tilton. These gentlemen are altogether of so emotional a character, are cast in so exalted a mould that it would not surprise us to learn any morning that the case had finally come to an end, that fearful letters had been interchanged between the contending parties, that Mr. Beecher had excommunicated Mr. Tilton and Mr. Tilton Mr. Beecher, that the plaintiff had resumed the editorship of the *Independent*, while the defendant had continued his ministrations in Plymouth church; for this is a case in which any result is possible.

Comptroller Green's Scrub Woman Economy.

The scrub woman episode in the Board of Estimate and Apportionment illustrates the sort of financial management to which the city has been subjected for the past two years. The pay roll for the services of these poor women for the month of December was sent in to the Comptroller at the usual time and remained in his hands unpaid up to yesterday, the excuse being that the appropriation for cleaning the new Court House was exhausted. The Board of Apportionment could have been called together in half an hour and the amount of the pay roll transferred from any other unexpended appropriation in the Public Works Department, but no steps to obtain the money were taken by the Comptroller, and the poor women were left unpaid at a season of the year when the money was most urgently needed. Mayor Wickham very properly denounced such management, insisted on the prompt payment of the suffering women, compelled Comptroller Green to provide the means by the proper transfer within forty-eight hours, and notified him that such claims must not in future be delayed or contested. When asked by the Mayor whether the scrub women could not have been paid promptly out of some surplus money laying over from a former year, Comptroller Green replied that it could be done, but would be an "injurious and improper" act. Yet the Comptroller recently used over half a million surplus to pay interest on the city debt, without the knowledge or approval of the Board of Apportionment and in direct violation of law. He also asked the Board of Apportionment in December last to transfer an unexpended balance of some fifty thousand dollars to his own office to pay the salaries of extra clerks. Was this improper and injurious?

Mayor Wickham, taking a business, practical view of the duty of the financial officer of the city government, insists that he has no right to throw any obstacle in the way of the payment of a just debt. On the contrary, the money or warrant must be delivered to the person entitled to receive it just as soon as the necessary forms have been completed, and in case of the exhaustion of an appropriation it is the Comptroller's duty to see that the necessary amount is supplied from any source that can legally be resorted to for the purpose. Mr. Green has hitherto thrown aside claims and pay rolls whenever it has suited him to vent his spleen against some department of the government with which he did not happen to be on friendly terms, and the city's creditors have suffered. The lesson administered to him by Mayor Wickham will probably convince him that this narrow policy is at an end, although the best method of eradicating it altogether is by removal of its author and the appointment of a capable financial officer in his place.

THE UNION LEAGUE CLUB is troubled about the Louisiana affair, and the secret debate on Monday evening—which becomes a public debate in our columns to-day—shows a decided difference of opinion. The issue was made upon the credibility of the President's Message and that of the sub-committee's report, and the majority of the club declared its confidence in the President by resolutions, which, however, do not approve his action. The minority report is stronger in its censure, and the club evidently did the best it could to reconcile its respect for the violated constitution with its allegiance to the ruling party.

PACIFIC MAIL.—The progress of the Ways and Means Committee in the Pacific Mail inquiry is impeded by contumacious witnesses. As one goes out another steps in, and the line seems to be interminable. If all these stubborn witnesses were to be imprisoned Washington would need a new jail.

Our Spanish Cloud.

There seems little doubt that what we may call the "kitchen"—or, to use a still more accurate phrase—the "barroom" Cabinet of the present administration are endeavoring to force the country into a new policy of "vigor," truculence and, probably, war. There can be no concealment of the fact that the President is surrounded by a class of men who will take desperate chances to perpetuate power. They see, what we fear is only too true, that nothing would so assure a continuance of power as hostilities. Once involve the country in an armed conflict affecting its honor and its flag, and the people, with aroused patriotism, will follow that Saxon instinct for fighting which, we fear, would prefer an unjust war to a just peace. The President would easily enough retain power.

The attempt to revive the spirit of rebellion by provoking the Southern States into an armed conflict with the government has failed. Nothing remains but Spain. We certainly have an issue with Spain. The President might give us many reasons for dealing firmly with that country; but we have borne with its rulers so long, and the issue of a war no matter how successful, would be so expensive and so bloody that it would be a calamity. Such a war, carried on for party ambition, would not only be a calamity but a crime. There is evidently a purpose on the part of the men surrounding the President to force this strife. We have constant indications of their activity. The announcement in the Washington organ the other day was only a straw showing how the wind blows. We trust that patriotic men, without distinction of party, will set their faces against these shameless and wicked intrigues, and deal with any attempt at war as a national crime.

Driving in the Knife.

Prince Bismarck, in his execution of the religious laws, means to carry out the policy of the celebrated Strafford and make his work "thorough." Evidently he will have no compromise with the Catholic Church or any of its servants. It is not long since he arrested noble Catholic ladies for venturing to sympathize with the misfortunes of their bishop. He has expelled foreign priests who happened to be travelling through Germany on errands of pleasure and observation. He has taken clergymen from the altar in the performance of the holy offices of religion and conveyed them to prison. The last news is that "he has closed the Roman Catholic seminary at Fulda, expelled the head priest from German territory and sequestered all the property of the bishop of that diocese." Fulda is a province of Hesse-Cassel, near the borders of Bavaria. It is a part of the former bishopric or principality of Fulda, one of the oldest ecclesiastical endowments of Germany, and was for ages subject to the head of the famous Benedictine Abbey of Fulda. Therefore, in striking at the head of this Order the Prince overthrows an institution that may be called traditional in German history, and indicates that his policy in dealing with Rome will be implacable and unpausing. The Bishop of Paderborn is to be interned in the fortress of Wesel.

Our Detectives.

One of the great faults attaching to our detective system is the publicity courted by the detectives. Most of them are as well known to the criminal classes as the principal thieves and burglars to each other. Some of them stand in Broadway from morning till night to exhibit their good clothes and what they esteem their good looks. Those of them whose names most frequently appear in the newspapers are as familiar to the public as the most active and prominent politicians in the city. Even the most ordinary arrests are made by detectives. The other day a young man passed a forged check upon an unsuspecting gentleman, and although the offender was known to his victim the case was given to a detective "to work it up." The latter stood by the poor, victimized individual so effectively that he was at the victim's side when the forger returned to repeat his previous success by means of another worthless check. The swindler was at once arrested by the detective, whose name appeared in all the newspapers the next day. As a matter of course all the thieves now know Mr. Detective Avery, and his usefulness, except as an ordinary policeman, is at an end. We contend that it is not the business of detectives to make arrests and thereby familiarize themselves to the criminal classes. As soon as the thieves feel that no unseen eye is watching them they know how to avoid detection, and it is an unquestionable fact that the thieves of New York know more about the New York detectives than the detectives know about the thieves. In this single fact is the complete condemnation of our detective system. Until the criminal classes of this city are taught to feel that all their movements are known by persons unknown to them there will be no check upon crime, and this cannot be done while "well known detectives" and "well known thieves" are acquaintances or even friends. We present elsewhere to-day some useful hints on this subject.

Cutting Down Salaries.

We observe that the Senate committees in discussing the appropriation bills have shown a disposition to cut down the salaries of the officers of the government. One of the committees reported that the salary of the Commissioner of Internal Revenue should be reduced from six to five thousand dollars. A letter was read from Secretary Bristow opposing the reduction, and the Senate finally declined to agree. We think the Senate was right. Nothing is more certain in the affairs of a government or of a private citizen than that bad pay means bad work. The collection of the internal revenue is a most important function. In fact there are few more important in the machinery of our government. The head of it is responsible for the handling of millions of dollars. Certainly if he does his work well he is worth six thousand dollars a year. We believe in the policy of putting first class men in these first class places, and giving them first class pay. Much of the corruption that we have seen in the management of our financial affairs—in the collection of taxes and customs and imposts—may be attributed to the miserable policy which votes hundreds of thousands of dollars to thieving corporations and endowments to worthless railways, and bothers over the income of a hard working, necessary and efficient officer. If our Congressmen want to save money it will not be by cutting down the wages of important officers of the Treasury, but by defeating some of the swindling schemes which hover over the legislative halls waiting for a vote.

Railways in Persia.

It is now reported that the British government has instructed its representative at Tehran to support the case of Baron Reuter before the government of the Shah formally and officially. It has taken John Bull a long while to determine that this was a proper course. Reuter's concession was first made generally known in 1873, and had to the world at large the appearance of giving to a British subject a contract for the industrial and commercial organization of Persia. But the British government fought very shy of the great contract, notwithstanding the British love generally for contracts and concessions and grand commercial possibilities of this sort. But the liberals were then in power. They wanted to ameliorate the condition of the people, get the ballot and manage Ireland. They had a foreign policy which inculcated the wisdom of leaving alone everything that they safely might. They did not see that unless they supported Reuter's concession it would inevitably give place to concessions which might prove less agreeable. Now, however, a Russian has come upon the scene, and his concession seems to John Bull a palpable menace, a threat that the short cut to the East shall be in hands that are inimical to British traffic as well as British policy. Hence there is now a sudden impulse to support the news-gathering Baron, and through the name of a Russian he has secured what his great paragon of the Shah in Europe did not obtain for him. Does the support come too late? It may prove that Reuter's concession has expired by its terms. He should have flaunted the name of this Russian like a red rag in the face of John Bull some months earlier.

THE SPANISH seem to be urging the war in Cuba with renewed vigor, if the official reports from Havana are to be trusted; but they have seldom been found trustworthy.

THE HOUSE yesterday debated the question whether its privileges were invaded by the arrest of a witness it had summoned, and appointed a committee to examine and report upon this subject.

PERSONAL INTELLIGENCE.

Professor Ass Gray, of Harvard College, is registered at the Windsor Hotel.

Professor E. N. Horsford, of Cambridge, Mass., is stopping at the Albemarle Hotel.

Mr. Lucius Robinson, of Elmira, is among the latest arrivals at the St. James Hotel.

Commodore John B. Goldsborough, United States Navy, is quartered at the Greyhound House.

Mr. Smith M. Weed, of Plattsburg, N. Y., arrived last evening at the Fifth Avenue Hotel.

State Senator Nathaniel Wheeler, of Connecticut, is staying at the Fifth Avenue Hotel.

Ex-Senator Abrabam W. Palmer, of America, N. Y., is sojourning at the Hotel Brunswick.

Mr. W. Brandt Storer, Russian Vice Consul at Boston, has apartments at the Westminster Hotel.

Mr. William J. McAlpine, the well known civil engineer, arrived from Albany yesterday at the Hoffman House.

Judge Ogden Hoffman, of the United States District Court for California, has taken up his residence at the Albemarle Hotel.

Senator John P. Jones and wife, of Nevada, arrived in this city yesterday from San Francisco, and are at the St. James Hotel.

So much snow as has fallen this winter in France has not been seen there before for twenty years. At some points it is six feet deep on the roads.

The physicians in attendance upon Prince Leopold, of England, issued a bulletin yesterday afternoon stating that he "has had another hemorrhage and is weaker."

The editor of the *Troy Budget* is going South—Florida, Louisiana, &c.—and proposes to write up a series of "Alligator Letters." His allegations in regard to the Louisiana situation will be interesting.

Crows in Paris and the suburbs and people shooting at them from the streets and window sills that for the capital of the world. It must be hard on the crows in the country where Maitre Corbeau goes to the city for his rations.

From what has been done at Vicksburg it would seem that the national troops are henceforth to be used in ejecting persons from offices to which their election is disputed. Kellogg's turn to go out under this influence must therefore come soon.

In St. Louis a dentist has refused to fill the teeth of a "convicted prisoner," and the United States Marshall has called on the Attorney General for troops. It is not certain whether Sheridan will be sent out, or whether His Excellency will "take command in person."

In regard to a portion of "the great West," it is a private opinion extensively held that a country which is eaten out by grasshoppers in the summer, and where the winter freezes solid in the winter, may be advantageously left for the exclusive occupation of the noble red man and the prairie dog.

In the city of Cognac, France, there is an establishment fitted with an automatic indicator to guard against fire. It is simply a thermometer so constructed that when the mercury rises to a certain point it starts an electric alarm, which rings a bell in the proprietor's quarters. It provides against fire as the ordinary burglar alarm against thieves.

In a Washington paper is printed the following:—Wanted—The front teeth of a girl fourteen years of age. Will pay liberally, and replace artificially. Call after 3 P. M. Dr. Wadsworth, southwest corner Vermont avenue and L street.

Would Dr. Wadsworth extract the teeth of a child sold to him by some heartless and mercenary parent or relative, or would he countenance professionally such a transaction?

At Manchester in England, they want the heirs of Tom Adames, otherwise George Worley, a native of that city to distribute a fortune of \$18,000 left by Tom, recently deceased at Mazatlan, where he was too much shot at by the Spanish to survive. Tom or George was one of those honest, persistent men of Manchester, who subdue the world and get money, one way or another. He mentioned to the officials on his deathbed that he had at different times found himself compelled to kill no less than fourteen persons at Liverpool, Oswego, Toledo, Chicago, Toronto, Niagara, Louisville, Memphis and other places.

In Paris a juvenile rogue has originated a specialty. He robs beggars, more particularly blind ones. He selects his victim, follows him, chats with him and plays with the dog. He carries the dog. He even generally has a bit of meat in his pocket for the dog. He makes friends with this faithful animal and then regards the case as safe; and the dog thus adroitly engaged with a bone does not interfere with the mere abstraction of a few sous from a tin cup. This process has had many successes, and up to this time not one failure. Even dogs are uncertain. Recently a fine specimen held the blind man's penny catcher in his mouth. It was a little wooden bowl, and the dog had a fine bone in its mouth. The boy, who depended on that, depended irrationally. As he put his hand on the copper the dog seized him by the throat. Assistance from the police was necessary to compel him to relinquish his hold. And the boy, did the thought of prison stir his soul? Not in the least. He was busy with his own? He said, "An ungrateful dog. That is unnatural, impossible even. This dog, therefore, must be mad." And this fancy prostrated the youth to such a degree that he was taken to the hospital.